

Overview of Generation IV and Advanced Fuel Cycle Activities

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Challenges to the Long-Term Viability of Nuclear Energy

Economics

- Reduced costs (especially capital costs)
- Reduced financial risk (especially licensing/construction time)

Safety and Reliability

- Operations safety
- Protection from core damage (reduced likelihood and severity)
- Eliminate offsite radioactive release potential

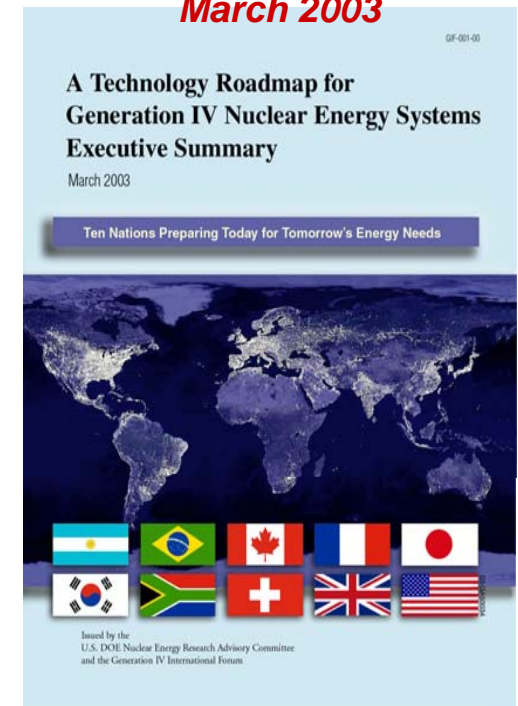
Sustainability

- Efficient fuel utilization
- Waste minimization/management
- Nonproliferation

Generation IV Technology Goals

- ***Generation IV program goals are aimed at developing Advanced Nuclear Systems that are deployable by 2030 or earlier and:***
 - ***Have adequate fuel resources and reserves for many years and a sustainable fuel cycle***
 - ***Are economically competitive with other energy alternatives***
 - ***Are even safer and more reliable than current technology***
 - ***Are exceptionally proliferation resistant and have additional protection against external threats***

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<http://gif.inel.gov/roadmap>

Generation IV International Forum (GIF)

Chartered July, 2001



Brazil



Argentina



U.S.A.



United Kingdom



Canada



Switzerland



European Union



South Korea



France



Japan

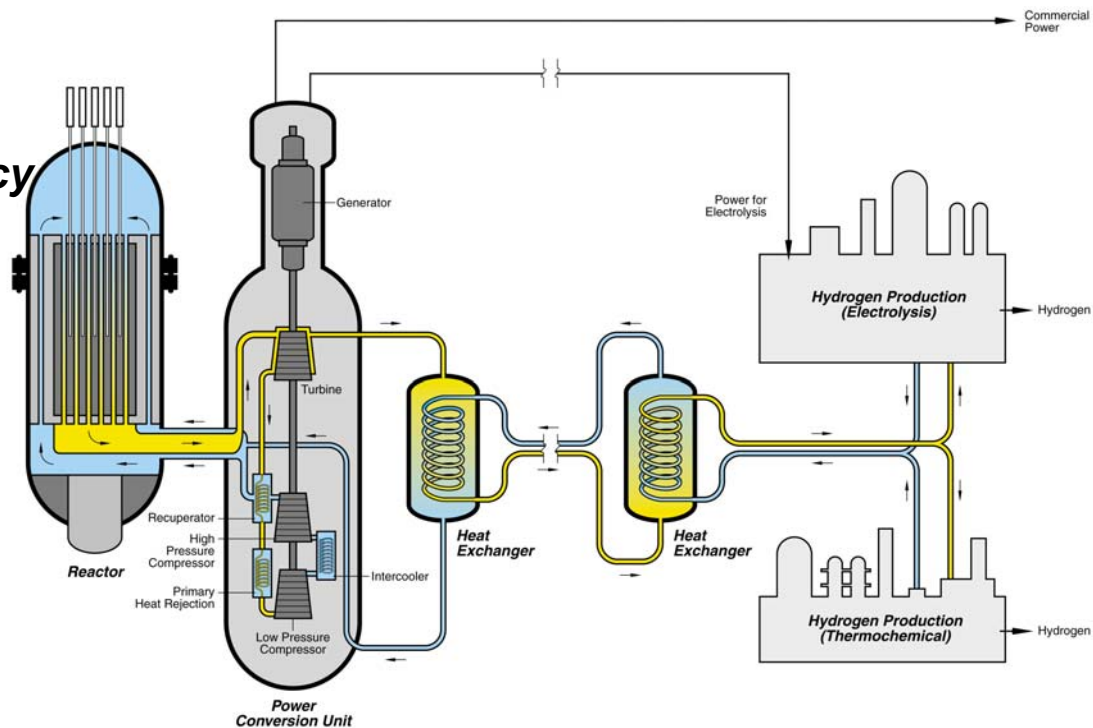


South Africa

- ***Brings international perspective:***
 - ***Generation IV Technology Goals***
 - ***Evaluation of Systems and R&D***
- ***Endorses key elements:***
 - ***Six Gen IV Systems announced Sep '02***
 - ***Generation IV Roadmap***
- ***Identifies areas of multilateral collaborations and establishes guidelines for collaborations***
- ***Regularly reviews progress on collaborations***
- ***Observers from:***
 - ***International Atomic Energy Agency***
 - ***OECD/Nuclear Energy Agency***
 - ***European Commission***
 - ***Nuclear Regulatory Commission***
 - ***Department of State***

Very-High-Temperature Reactor (VHTR)

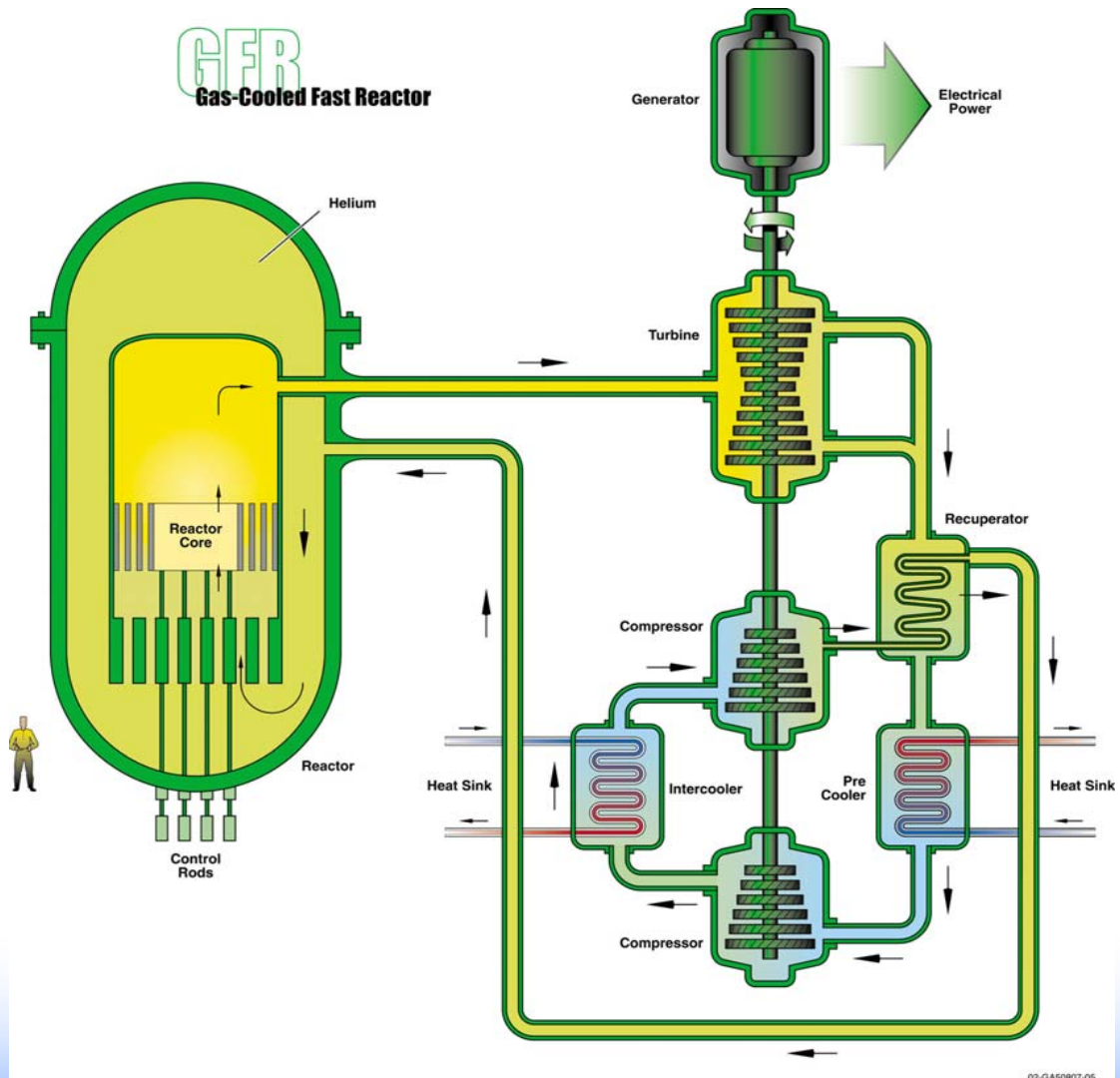
- **Greatly Simplified Modular (150-300MWe) Design Lowers Capital Cost**
- **High Outlet Temperature Improves Thermal Efficiency (850-950 °C)**
- **Hydrogen Production Potential Opens New Markets**
- **Graphite-Ceramic Core Materials Improve Safety**
- **Passively Safe to Loss of Coolant Accident**
- **Coated Particle Fuel**



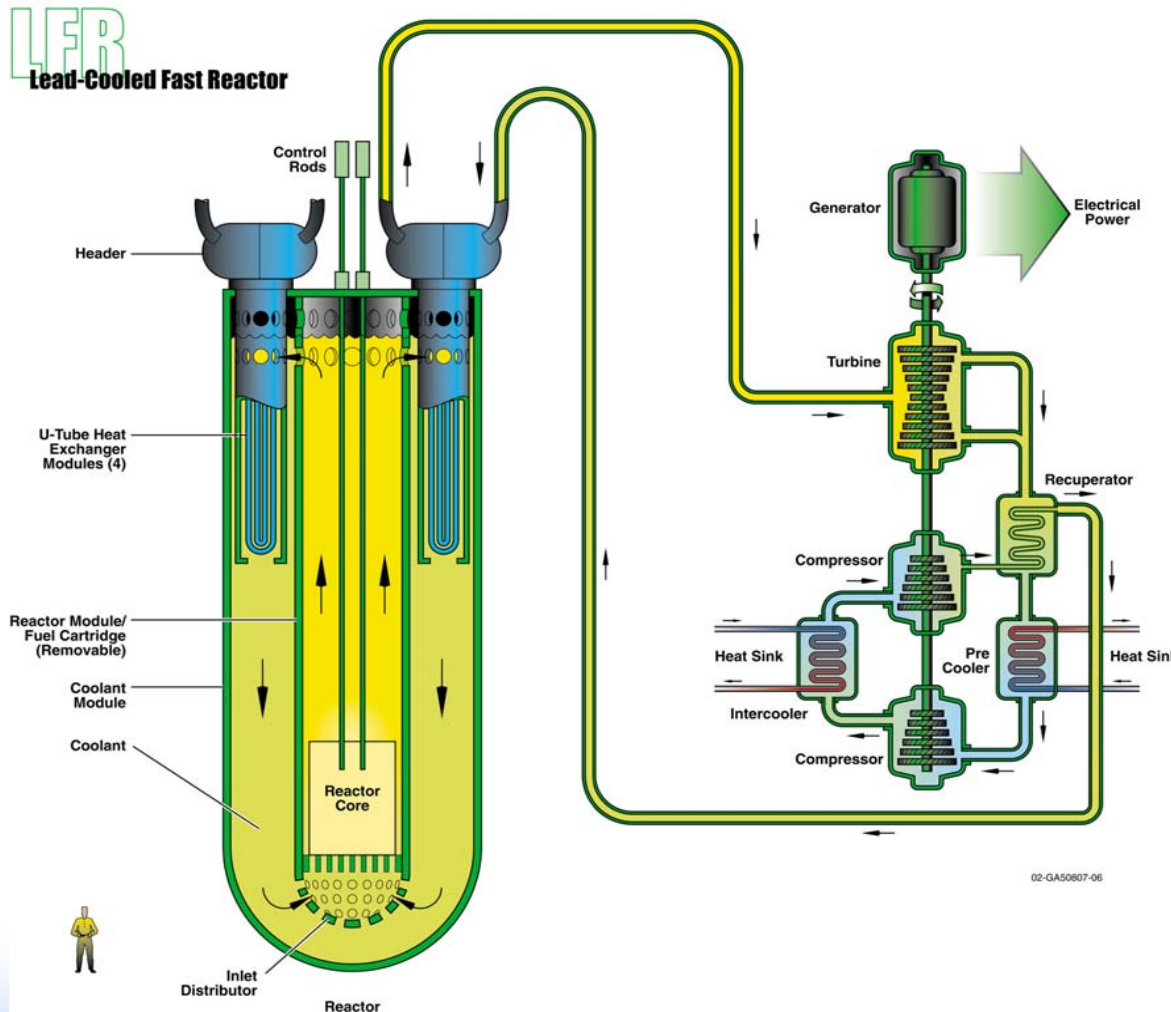
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Gas Fast Reactor (GFR)

- *High level of safety*
- *High sustainability with a closed fuel cycle and full TRU recycle*
- *Fast- spectrum core*
- *Direct Brayton cycle, high-efficiency energy conversion*
- *Production of H_2*



Lead-Cooled Fast Reactor (LFR)



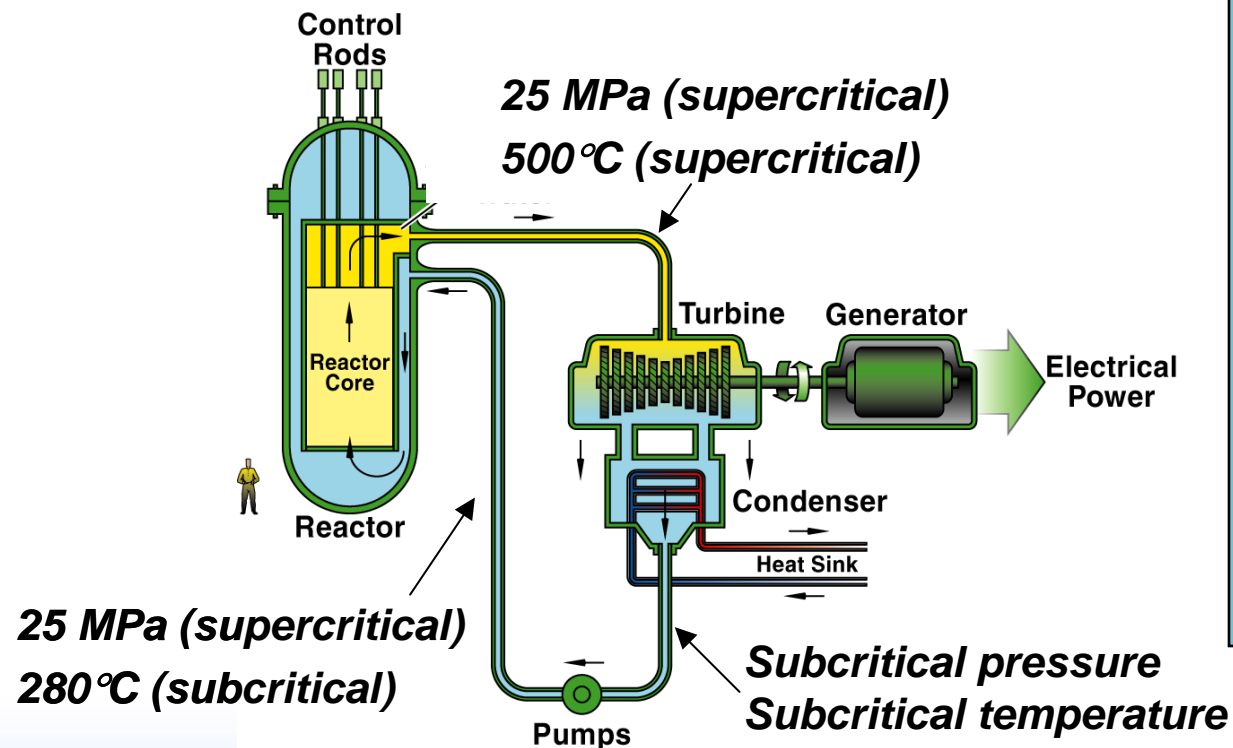
- *High degree of proliferation resistance (current design includes 20-year core)*
- *Passively safe under all conditions*
- *Supercritical CO₂ energy conversion for >40% efficiency*

Supercritical Water Cooled Reactor

*Major economic benefits
expected*

Plant simplification:
no steam generators,
pressurizer,
recirculation pumps,
steam separators or
dryers.

High thermal
efficiency: about 45%
vs. about 35%
efficiency for
advanced LWRs.



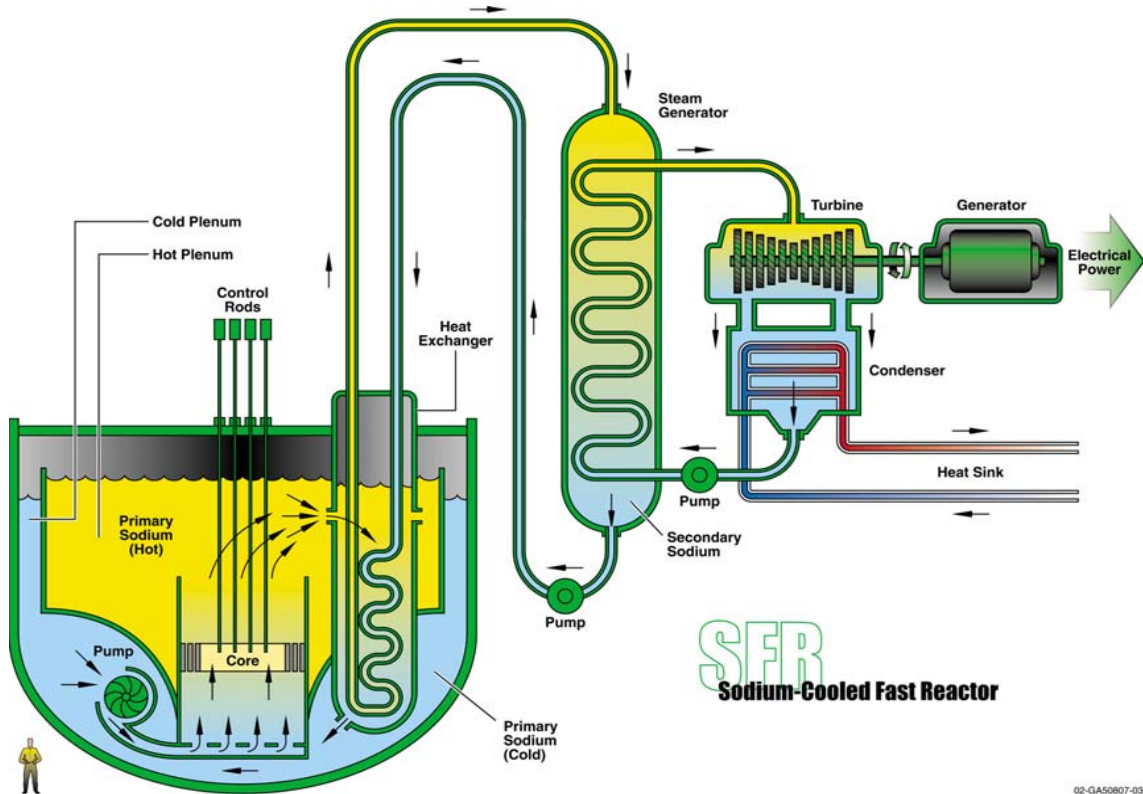
Sodium-Cooled Fast Reactor (SFR)

Characteristics

- Sodium coolant
- 550°C Outlet Temp
- 150 to 500 MWe
- Metal fuel with pyro processing / MOX fuel with advanced aqueous

Benefits

- Consumption of LWR actinides
- Efficient fissile material generation



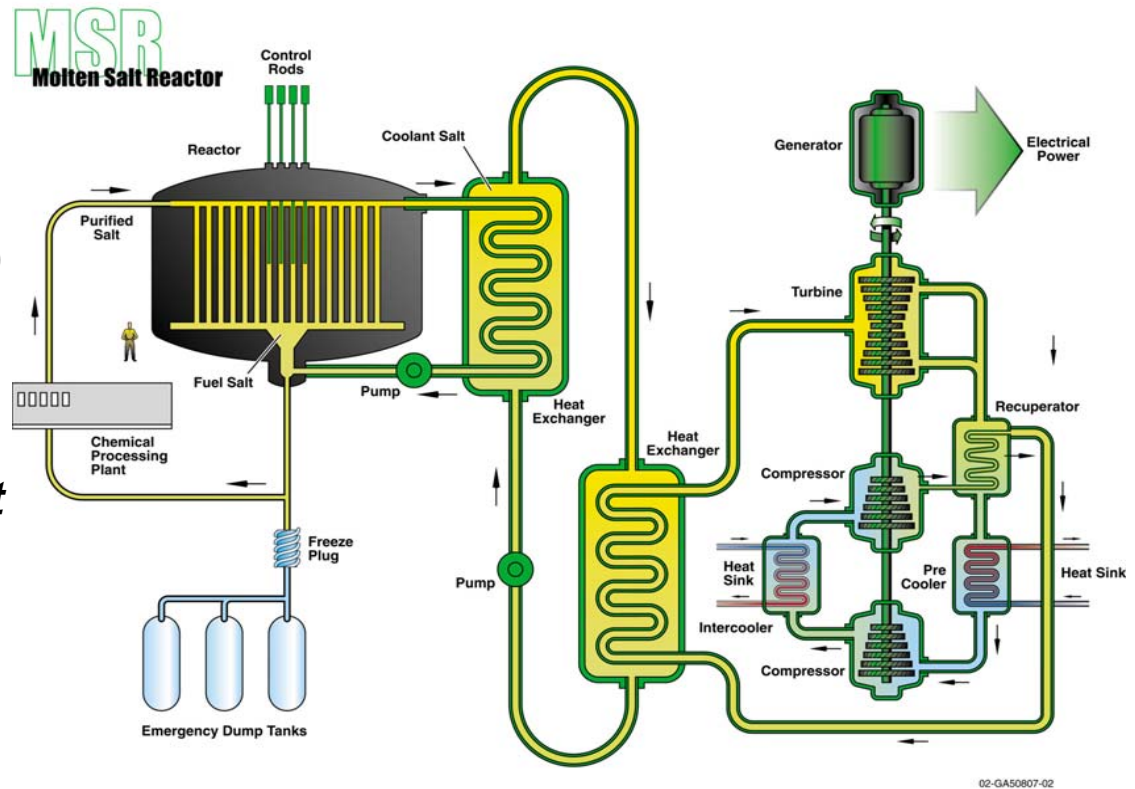
Molten Salt Reactor (MSR)

Characteristics

- *Fuel: liquid Na, Zr, U and Pu fluorides*
- *700–800°C outlet temperature*
- *1000 MWe*
- *Low pressure (<0.5 MPa)*

Benefits

- *Waste minimization*
- *Avoids fuel development*
- *Proliferation resistance through low fissile material inventory*



There are a variety of motivations for implementing fuel cycle that includes recycling

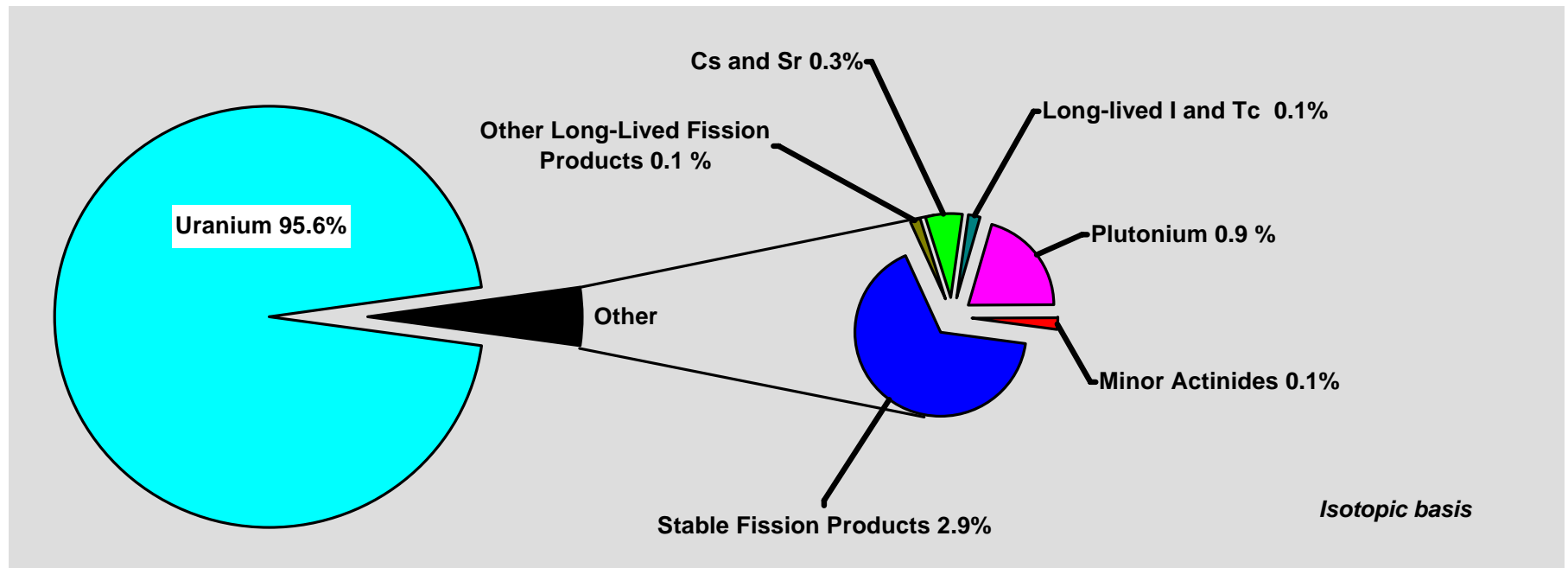
- ***Program implementation must be consistent with and supportive of***
 - ***Multiple objectives***
 - ***Externalities (including both national and international)***
- ***National Motivations:***
 - ***Optimal use of repository (ies)***
 - ***Near-term management of spent nuclear fuel***
 - ***Recovery of energy value in SNF (natural resource utilization)***
- ***International Motivations:***
 - ***Global nuclear-materials management options***
 - ***Guidance for policy decisions on governance regimes***
 - ***Leadership in defining advanced systems for proliferation resistance***



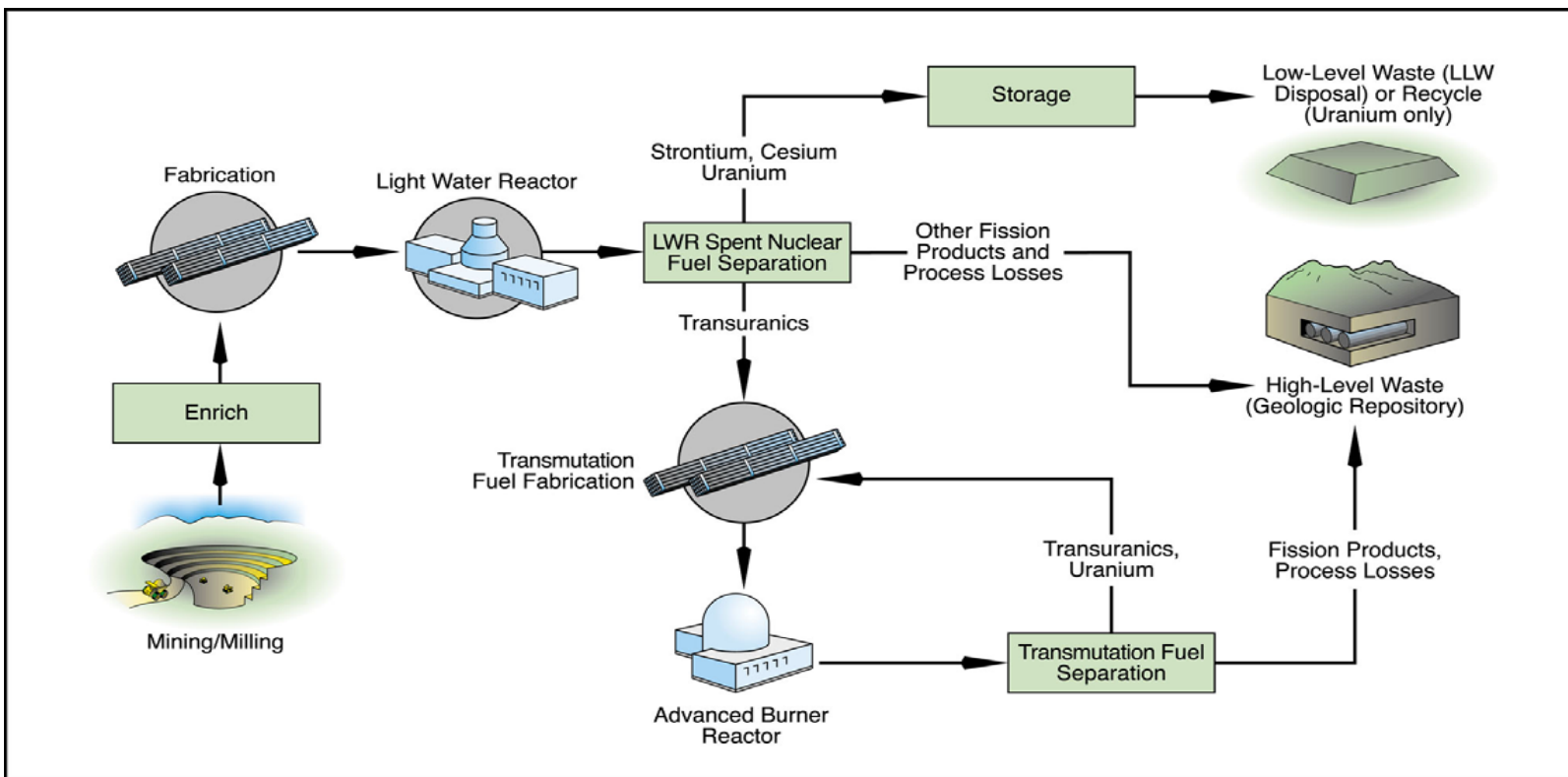
Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Requirements

- ***The system must result in a significant improvement in repository utilization, preferably avoiding the need for a second geologic repository this century***
- ***The system must optimize waste management including minimizing waste that needs to be handled or stored, and producing only solid waste with robust waste forms***
- ***The system must make available the energy value of separated materials for future use***
- ***The system must reduce proliferation risk***
- ***The system must be deployable in a timeframe so as to reassert U.S. leadership, and influence fuel cycle development worldwide (20 years)***
- ***The system must remain as economical as possible***
- ***The system must be environmentally sound***

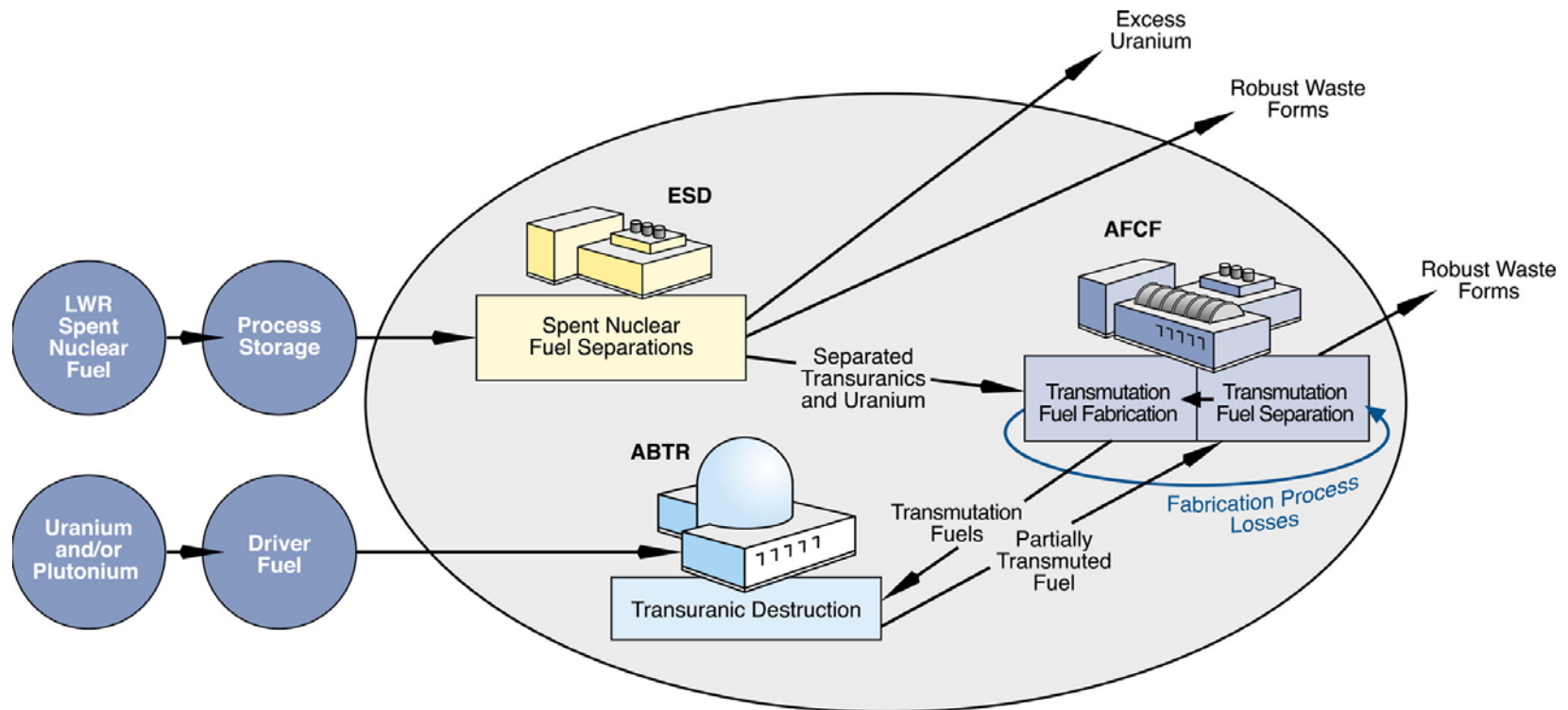
Used nuclear fuel (less cladding)



GNEP Deployment System



GNEP Technology Demonstration Facilities



Summary and Implications for the Future

- ***Economics, operating performance and safety of U.S. nuclear power are excellent***
- ***Nuclear power is already a substantial contributor to reducing CO₂ emissions***
- ***Nuclear power can grow in the future if it can respond to the following challenges:***
 - ***remain economically competitive***
 - ***retain public confidence in safety***
 - ***manage nuclear wastes and spent fuel***
- ***Nuclear power's impact on energy security and CO₂ emissions reduction can increase substantially with increased electricity production and new missions (hydrogen production for transportation fuel)***
- ***The DOE Generation IV program and the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership are addressing addressing next generation nuclear energy systems for electricity, waste management, and hydrogen***

